

A NEW GENERIC PLACEMENT FOR *HAPLOGONATOPUS AMERICANUS* PERKINS (HYMENOPTERA: DRYINIDAE)^{1,2}

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ABSTRACT: *Haplogonatopus americanus* Perkins, a North American species of the family Dryinidae, is transferred to the genus *Dicondylus*. The morphological characters needed for the identification of this species are illustrated for the first time.

This paper is an attempt to clarify the proper generic placement of *Haplogonatopus americanus* Perkins. Perkins (1905) described the genus *Haplogonatopus* for three new species, *H. apicalis*, *H. moestus* (from Australia) and *H. americanus* (from America) on the basis of an undivided pronotum, 2-segmented labial and maxillary palpi. Olmi and Currado (1979), on reexamination of the type-species, *H. apicalis*, found that it had a 1-segmented labial palpi. On this basis they redescribed the generic characters of *Haplogonatopus* and excluded *americanus* from the genus.

Besides *Haplogonatopus*, *Dicondylus* was the only logical alternative genus for the placement of *americanus*. Richards (1939) described *Dicondylus* as having an undivided pronotum, 2-segmented labial palpi and a delphacid host. The type-species of *Dicondylus* (*bicolor* Haliday) was described as having 4-segmented maxillary palpi. The type-specimen of *americanus* has 2-segmented maxillary palpi as confirmed by Freytag's study of the female types. We have illustrated *americanus* (Fig. 1, 2 and 3) and compared it with the type-species of *Dicondylus*. The variation in the number of maxillary palpi has previously been reported for this genus as well as some of the other genera (Richards, 1939; Raatikainen, 1961; Freytag, 1977 and Olmi, personal communication). Raatikainen (1961) reported that the maxillary palpal segments of *Dicondylus helleni* Raatikainen varies from 2 to 3 segments. Because of the above mentioned facts, we transfer *H. americanus* Perkins to the genus *Dicondylus*.

Dicondylus americanus (Perkins), NEW COMBINATION

Haplogonatopus americanus Perkins 1905 p. 39. Described from a series of females collected from Ohio.

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Characters:**Male (Fig. 1)**

Length 1.8 to 2.6 mm. Winged with reduced venation. Body black, posterior ocelli farther from each other than each is from the anterior ocellus. Aedeagus long, bifurcated at apex and prominent (Fig. 3B). Tip of distivolsella has only one filament and 2 shorter spines. Dorsal processes of gonoforceps long, colorless, slightly curved, touching beyond middle, extending slightly beyond distivolsella with tips rounded and a few dentations.

Female (Fig. 2)

Length 2.2 to 3.1 mm. Apterous. Head with vertex depressed, labial and maxillary palpi 2-segmented (Fig. 3A). Antennae 10-segmented, first 2 and the last segments pale, remainder dark brown. Pronotum not crossed by a transverse impression (undivided). Mesonotum and metanotum yellowish brown. Femur has black tinge visible from side. Tibial spurs 1, 0, 1. Last segment of tarsus bearing 14 enlarged lamelliform setae in 3 groups; enlarged tarsal claw has a preapical tooth with a row of 5 enlarged setae (Fig. 3C and D). Propodum yellowish brown, with a pair of spiracles, and fine transverse striae, without evident pilosity. Abdomen mostly black (after feeding, banded, black and yellow because of the extension of abdominal sclerites).

We also examined the Holotype of *Dicondylus texanus* (Ashmead), a male from Texas, originally described as *Labeo texanus*. Both *americanus*

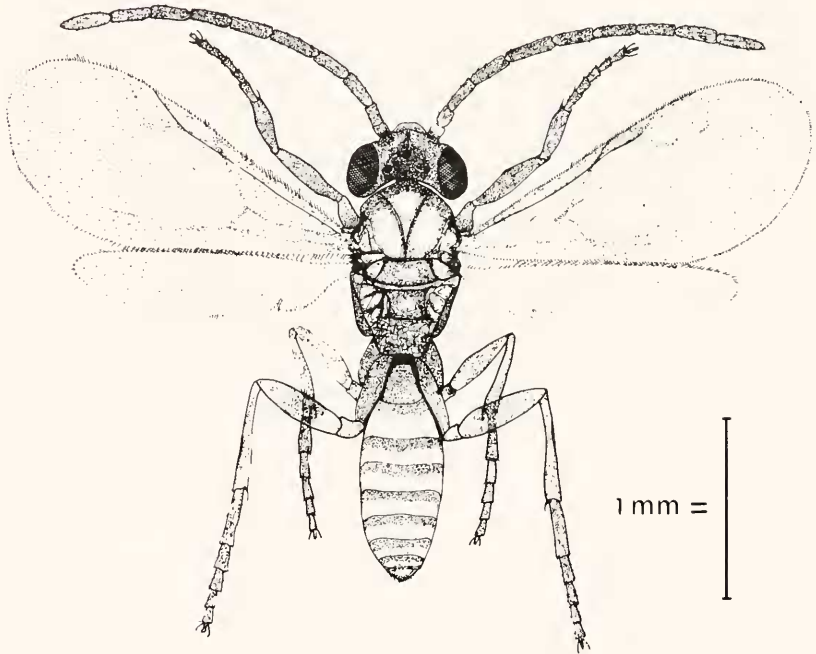


Fig. 1. Male *Dicondylus americanus* (Perkins), dorsal view.

and *texanus* have 2-segmented maxillary palpi and similar dorsal processes in the male genitalia. A good comparison of these two species could not be made at this time, because of the absence of adequate specimens, primarily females of *texanus*.

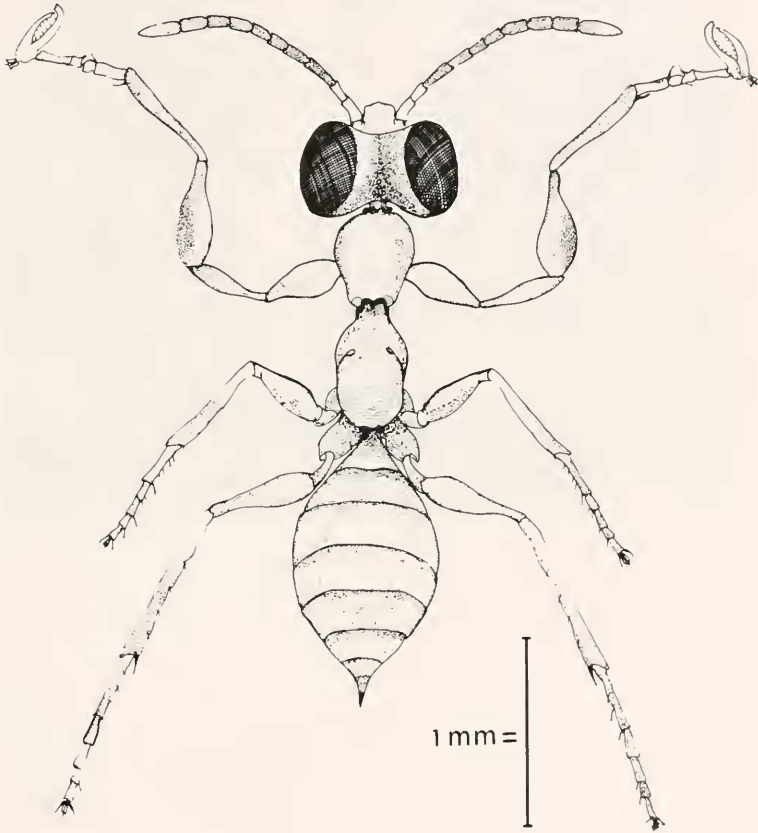


Fig. 2. Female *Dicondylus americanus* (Perkins), dorsal view.

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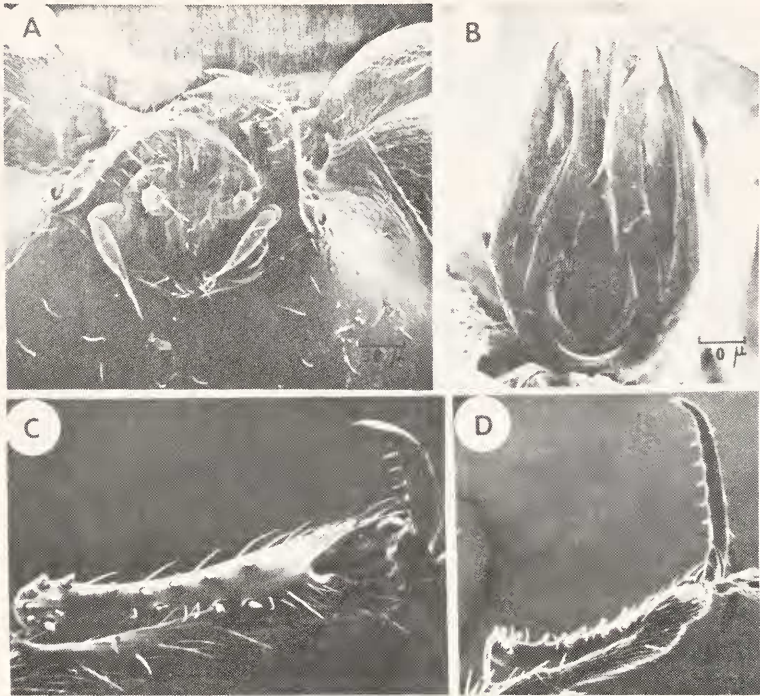


Fig. 3. A. Mouthparts of a female showing segmentation of palpi, ventral view.
 B. Male genitalia, dorsal view, showing curved dorsal processes and aedeagus.
 C. Female chela showing 5th tarsal segment with 14 enlarged setae.
 D. Female chela showing claw with a subapical tooth and 5 enlarged setae.

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